

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909.
Rain to-day; fair and colder to-morrow;
southerly, shifting to northerly
gales.

RICHARDSON KILLS HIMSELF

INDICTED ELMIRA SHOE MANUFACTURER ESCAPES ARREST

By Blowing Out His Brains in Harrisburg Hotel When Officer Calls at His Door Had Been Traced From Chicago and Was Wanted for Grand Larceny.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24.—Frederick H. Richardson, formerly a shoe manufacturer of Elmira, N. Y., wanted on a charge of embezzlement, committed suicide here to-day when cornered in his hotel room by the police.

Richardson had been tracked from Chicago to Pittsburgh and thence to Harrisburg. At 11 o'clock to-day Chief of Police George received word from Elmira saying that he was thought to be in this city. The man was located at the Hotel Lynch and the chief and W. C. Aldinger, the proprietor of the hotel, went to his room.

Aldinger knocked. "Who is there?" came the question from within.

"This is the proprietor," Aldinger answered.

The door was opened and the man's head appeared for an instant. Then before the chief had a chance to make a move the fugitive observed him and slammed the door and bolted it.

A moment later the pistol shot was heard.

Waiting until several patrolmen arrived, the door was broken open and Richardson was found lying on the floor with his head under the bed. Examination showed that he had died instantly. The value lying near by was broken open and within it was found a letter written on Hotel Lynch paper. It read:

"My name is F. H. Richardson, Elmira, N. Y. Call H. H. Rockwell of Elmira, N. Y."

The coroner was notified and arrived a few minutes later. A post-mortem examination was made and the coroner decided that the suicide had been premeditated. The man had the revolver in his hand when he opened the door. From there he stepped to the front of the dresser and putting the revolver to his head fired. He fell forward over the dresser and then rolled to the floor. Pools of blood all over the room showed that in falling he must have rolled several feet.

The bullet entered the head above the left ear and came out above the right ear. The revolver was found at his side, evidently dropping in the fall.

Mr. Aldinger and David Magill, a boarder at the hotel, threw some light upon the actions of the man yesterday and this morning. He arrived yesterday afternoon in a cab and hurried into the hotel. Saying that the rooms of all the downtown hotels were occupied, he asked for a room and went to it. During the afternoon he made three telephone calls and sent a money order for \$35 to a woman in Iowa.

He ate no meals yesterday. This morning Magill carried three drinks up to the room. Aldinger had considered his actions suspicious, but his explanation that he was a witness in a divorce case seemed sufficient. He impressed upon Magill that he needed for secrecy, promising him a reward if he kept his whereabouts hidden until Thursday.

Among his possessions in the grip besides clothing was a pocketbook with a few pennies in it and a bottle of laudanum. There was no other money. The body will be sent to Elmira to-morrow morning.

Assistant District Attorney Bosler, who has had charge of the New York city end of the Richardson case, said yesterday following Richardson's arrest in Chicago for grand larceny found in this county by the Grand Jury a few days before Lieut. Flood of the District Attorney's office had been sent to Chicago with extradition papers. Richardson was already under \$5,000 bail on a similar complaint from Elmira. He was put under \$3,500 additional bail and held to await extradition. Mr. Bosler thought it probable that Richardson had been defeated in his fight against extradition. He understood that Richardson was to have been in Chicago on Tuesday and that he had forfeited his bail by not appearing.

Richardson was president and owner of the J. Richardson Company, a shoe corporation of Elmira which failed in 1908, with liabilities of \$385,000 and assets of about \$105,000. The Chemung Canal Trust Company of Elmira became receiver for the corporation. Richardson when called on for an accounting disappeared, and it was found that he had got more than \$300,000 from banks, trust companies and mercantile houses in New York city and elsewhere by means of false statements of financial condition. Richardson's family has been known in Elmira a long time and the local authorities were slow to act. The matter was taken up last fall by the New York Credit Men's Association and the investigation begun by the District Attorney's office resulted in Richardson's indictment for grand larceny for procuring \$2,300 worth of leather from the Richard Young Company of 24 and 38 Spruce street by means of a false credit statement. The Chemung Canal Trust Company has also brought a complaint of grand larceny.

It is said that Richardson got most of the \$300,000 from the banks and trust companies by giving written statements purporting to show the flourishing condition of his business. He met the interest upon one loan by making another. Some of the banks from which Richardson got money are:

The Lincoln Trust Company of New York, \$15,000; National Bank of North America, New York, \$15,000; Importers and Traders National Bank, New York, \$15,000; Chemung Canal Trust Company of Elmira, \$35,000; First National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., \$14,000; Central National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, \$25,000; International Trust Company of Boston, \$25,000.

The Richardson case, which had been prosperous until the death of Richardson's father, about twelve years ago, after that time it ran downhill. Richardson leaves a widow and two daughters.

ONLY 97 MILES FROM THE POLE.

Capt. Scott Explains the Shackleton Record—The Polar Continent.

LONDON, March 24.—Capt. Robert F. Scott, who commanded the national Antarctic expedition of 1901-04, writes that the really brilliant part of Lieut. Shackleton's trip toward the South Pole was apparently accomplished by the men themselves dragging their loads. Their ponies, like the dogs of the national expedition, only helped part of the journey.

Capt. Scott points out that the usual record of Antarctic distances is in geographical, not statute, miles. Hence for purposes of comparison Lieut. Shackleton's furthest south should be 97 instead of 111 miles from the Pole.

Louis C. Bernacchi, the scientist and explorer, writing with the experience he obtained when he was physician to the Discovery Antarctic expedition in 1901-04, praises highly the immense amount of work achieved by the members of the Shackleton expedition in a comparatively short time. It indicates, he says, restless, ceaseless energy and splendid management and determination.

He is greatly impressed by the amount of suffering the party must have undergone. He ascribes their failure to reach the South Pole to their losing four of their ponies at Cape Royds. But for that, he declares, there is little doubt that they would have got there.

Mr. Bernacchi thinks the discovery of mountain chains and the tabular land further south establishes definitely the hitherto disputed fact that a great continental area surrounds the Pole. The finding of coal and limestone proves that the temperature in some remote area was far warmer than it is now, while it corroborates the view formed by the Discovery expedition that possibly the Antarctic continent once joined South America or New Zealand.

The raised beaches which were observed indicate that the level of the Antarctic continent has probably been raised by volcanic action. The signs at present of less severe glaciation show that the climate is growing warmer and the ice cap diminishing.

Regarding the definite location of the magnetic pole, Mr. Bernacchi thinks it should be accepted with reserve until the observations have been carefully examined by experts. He says the difficulties of instrumental observation in the vicinity of the magnetic pole are very great, as the horizontal directive force of the magnetic needle breaks down.

The large mass of magnetic observations made by the Discovery expedition indicated that the magnetic pole was twenty miles further south and thirty miles further east than reported by Lieut. Shackleton.

NEW FASHION OF SMUGGLING

Disclosed on Arrest of a Red Star Pier Baggage Superintendent.

A band of smugglers may be uncovered through the arrest of Robert Schwartz, baggage superintendent of the Red Star Line pier at the foot of Day street. He was arraigned on Tuesday before Judge George C. Holt of the United States District Court and released on bail.

A trunk containing about \$5,000 worth of lace and dress goods was found on the Red Star Line pier on Saturday, March 6. The trunk had arrived by the American liner Philadelphia, which docked on the south side of Pier 15, at the foot of Fulton street. The men of Surveyor Clarkson's staff found that the trunk had been swung from the Philadelphia surreptitiously taken across the ship to the pier below, which was then a "dead" pier, that is, there was no ship alongside. The Red Star boat having sailed on the Wednesday before. There was no other Red Star liner due until several days later, and in the interim, while there was no customs inspector on the Red Star pier, the smugglers, it is supposed, hoped to take the trunk away.

The American Line officials cooperated with the customs men in the effort to find out how the smugglers were working, and it was partly due to this cooperation that the scheme was brought to light.

United States Assistant District Attorney Dorr, who has charge of the case, said yesterday that nobody higher in authority than Schwartz was involved and the American and Red Star lines, which are practically one, had done all in their power to discourage smuggling. Mr. Dorr intimated that there would be other arrests.

FROM THE PRINCESS'S ZOO.

A "Prairie Dog" for Central Park That Doesn't Look Like One.

It seems to have been a mistake about "her Highness, the Princess Vilma Lwoff Parlaghy" not having her Zoo with her when she returned to the United States on March 8 to resume her task of painting the "twenty greatest living Americans." She presented a sample of the Zoo to the city yesterday and the Central Park experts haven't found out yet what the animal is.

The painter, who herself authorizes the statement that she is a princess, is at the Plaza with her suite. Yesterday a man subscribing himself her first attaché and secretary sent an animal to Central Park, accompanied by a letter to Director Smith explaining that it was a prairie dog. The director saw at once that there was a mistake, as the new arrival was nearly as large as a prairie wolf.

It was put in a cage next to the coyotes while the director was trying to determine its species. It looks like a dog and is fawn in color. There is a leather collar about its neck. The animal is docile and quickly made friends with the keepers. The director thought it was some kind of a wild dog that had been tamed after its capture.

The Princess came to this city from Lakewood on Tuesday. It is supposed that she found it not convenient to keep the animal in the Plaza Hotel.

MINERS TO APPEAL TO TAFT

CONVENTION DECIDES NOT TO ORDER A SUSPENSION.

Committee Will Appeal to the Anthracite Operators for Concessions, and Failing in That Will Ask President to Appoint a Commission to Investigate.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 24.—Action taken by the tri-district convention of the United Mine Workers to-night sweeps away all likelihood of a coal strike, for although the demands of the miners were reaffirmed by the convention, it was decided by a resolution that if the committee fails in their efforts to get concessions from the operators President Taft shall be requested to appoint a commission to arbitrate the demands.

The convention after a debate of several hours decided to approve the report of the committee on policy, which reads as follows:

To the representatives of the special convention of Districts 1, 7 and 9 United Mine Workers of America:

We your committee appointed to formulate a proposition to govern the anthracite mining districts between now and April 1 and after that date have carefully considered every possible phase of the situation. We fully realize the seriousness of the situation. We have considered carefully the industrial conditions of the country and we know what are the conditions which surround the anthracite mine workers in their daily occupation.

After having considered the situation from every standpoint we realize that in addition to the interests of the mine workers and the operators there are many other interests visibly affected.

We submit to you for your careful consideration the following:

We hereby reaffirm the demands formulated and agreed to at the special convention of the districts 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America held in the city of Scranton October 12, 1908.

We hereby confer upon the members of the executive board of districts 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America full authority to meet the operators of the anthracite coal region and to negotiate with them an agreement on such basis and for such a period of time as they, the members of the executive board, in their judgment believe the industrial and other conditions surrounding the anthracite mine workers may warrant.

We hereby authorize and instruct the United Mine Workers, and so far as our authority goes the mine workers of the anthracite coal region, to remain now and continue at work on and after April 1, 1909, until such time as they otherwise are notified by the official representatives of districts 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America.

District 1—John Ryckebusch, John T. Dempsey, M. H. Healey, T. L. Lewis, District 7—Adam McKeenney, Andrew Matti, Daniel J. Lewis, District 9—John Fahy, Paul P. Pulaski, George W. Hartline, John Fallon, Neil J. Perry, Myles Dougherty.

President U. M. W. of A.

The resolution which authorized the committee to refer the matter to President Taft was adopted without a dissenting voice. The resolutions follow:

Resolved, That the committee of seven representing the miners arrange another conference with the committee of seven from the operators at the earliest possible moment and make every effort to have these demands put into effect, and in the event of the operators still refusing to grant some concessions be it further:

Resolved, That in proof of the justness of these demands the representatives of the anthracite mine workers in convention assembled, authorize our committee of seven to petition the Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, to appoint a commission to look into and investigate the conditions as they now exist and as they existed at the time the commission's awards were put into effect.

The convention adjourned at midnight, when President Lewis delivered an impassioned speech to the men, telling them to go back to their local and explain that if there is any trouble, those miners who are not members of the union are to blame for it. He said the interest of the men in their own work ought to bring them to a realization of the impending trouble, and that they are to blame, and not the operators, if their wages are low or the conditions intolerable.

President Lewis leaves on the 1 o'clock train for Indianapolis, where he will attend a meeting of the international executive board.

White House Tennis Court May Have to Go.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The famous White House tennis court, birthplace of the "tennis cabinet," is in danger. The tennis court occupies a space immediately in the rear of the executive office building. Congress at its last session appropriated \$30,000 for an extension to the office building, and one of the questions confronting President Taft is whether the addition shall consist of extra stories to the present structure or more ground floor rooms. If the extra story proposition is decided on the tennis court will be saved, but it is probable that the addition will be a one story building like the present structure.

No Air Line to Boston This Year.

BOSTON, March 24.—New Yorkers who want to visit Boston this summer and Bostonians eager to see the Great White Way will have to travel by boat, train, automobile or on foot, for there is to be no dirigible balloon service this year.

The directors of the Aerial Navigation Company have decided not to establish the line this year.

Storm Warning.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Weather Bureau gives out the following: "South-west storm warnings ordered 4 P. M. along Florida coast to New York; increasing and high southerly winds, shifting to westerly, with rain, along Atlantic and east Gulf coast."

\$500,000 for Summer Home for Presidents.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A bill was introduced by Representative Taylor of Colorado to-day appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of a summer home for the President at Glenwood Springs in that State.

QUEER ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Woman Bound, Gagged and Drenched With Carbolic Acid—Another Blamed.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 24.—Unconscious, bound and gagged, with her arms and body bruised, her face and throat terribly burned with carbolic acid, Mrs. Russell Culbertson, a twenty-five-year-old bride, was found in a woodshed at her home this afternoon dying.

A heavy white cloth that enveloped her head, prevented the burning liquid from escaping and spread it over her face. Mrs. Culbertson regained consciousness when stimulants were administered and said:

"A man and a woman dragged me into the shed and poured the stuff down my throat." Then she lapsed into unconsciousness.

Dr. John G. Jones says the woman cannot live.

Four days ago the police were appealed to by Councilman Joshua Brazleton, Republican county chairman, the father-in-law of Mrs. Culbertson, to apprehend the writer of anonymous threatening letters supposed to have been written by a jealous rival for the love of Mrs. Culbertson's husband.

TAFT FOR INCOME TAX.

Attorney-General Preparing a Bill at the President's Direction.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—That President Taft has practically committed himself to the passage of an income tax law is indicated in statements made by callers at the White House. Representative Stevens of Minnesota, a Republican, discussed the subject with the President to-day, and it is learned that, acting under the direction of the President, Attorney-General Wickham has prepared an income tax bill. It is now in the possession of Mr. Stevens, who is endeavoring to whip it into such shape as to meet with the approval of the Administration.

When the United States Supreme Court passed on the income tax in the 90s it declared unconstitutional those features of the measure laying an impost on income derived from real estate, municipal bonds and salaries received from the Government. That part of the law relating to income derived from stocks, bonds and certain forms of commercial paper was not affected by the decision of the court. Despite this no feature of the income tax has ever been enforced.

Mr. Stevens's desire is to frame such a bill in the present instance as to make certain its enforcement unless declared unconstitutional in whole, and if declared unconstitutional in part he wants the sections not attacked on constitutional grounds to be enforced, instead of remaining a dead letter on the statute books.

President Taft has no intention of asking for the passage of an income tax law at this session of Congress. There is reason to believe, however, that he will discuss the subject in his message forwarded at the beginning of the regular session in December.

NINE KILLED IN TORNADO.

Terrible Storm Sweeps Through Texas—Cold Wave and Hail.

SLIDELL, Tex., March 24.—A. D. Rice, a farmer; his wife, five children and a farmhand were burned to death in the wreckage of their home that was destroyed by a tornado last night.

Two negroes caught in the ruins of their cabin were crushed to death. The charred bodies of two men who apparently sought refuge under a haystack, and were burned to death when the stack was ignited by lightning, have also been found. They cannot be identified. A number of others are missing. Forty residences and buildings were wrecked by the gale and twenty persons were injured.

A cold wave is sweeping through Oklahoma, Arkansas, southern Kansas and southwest Missouri. Severe hail is reported.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 24.—A tornado swept over northwestern Kansas this morning, doing great damage to property. A Rock Island freight train running fifteen miles an hour was caught by the tornado and wrecked. Only the caboose and engine remained on the track. Two of the cars were carried to a wheat field 200 feet from the track.

Reports to-night say a score of farm houses were wrecked, and that probably fifty people were injured. No deaths have been reported.

DENVER, March 24.—A storm struck Denver at 2 A. M. to-day and at 3:45 every telephone and telephone wire out of Denver had gone down. The street cars were tied up and Denver walked through slush and water. It was 3:45 P. M. before the Postal and telegraph wires to the Western Union had none. Eighteen inches of snow fell.

CHOCOLATES KILLED THE BILLS.

To Make Grocers, Confectioners, Etc., Mark Goods With the Exact Weight.

ALBANY, March 24.—Wholesale and retail grocers, confectioners, bottlers and others appeared before the Assembly Committee on General Laws to-day and protested against the enactment of bills of Assemblyman Fillmore of Rensselaer adding another provision to the domestic commerce law to compel such business men to mark their products with the exact weight. The weight of the contents of bottles, boxes, etc., must be plainly marked on the outside.

The opponents of the bills say the proposed changes in the law would work great hardships. They argued that often goods shipped from warehouses deteriorate in weight before they reach their destination, especially in cases of candy and other confections. The candy makers brought small boxes of chocolates and distributed them among the members of the committee in an effort to show that it was scarcely possible, no matter how well the boxes were prepared, to preserve their weight. The members of the committee ate the chocolates, and the bills instead of the members are dead.

Looks Like Prohibition in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 24.—The House to-day adopted a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition to be submitted to the voters at the general election in September, 1910. Every indication points to a favorable vote on the measure by the Senate.

AN INNOVATION IN EQUIPMENT.

The Buffet Sleeper, with Observation Smoking Room on the "Buffalonia" new train via New York, Springfield, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minn., and Duluth, Minn., will be in service on the Chicago and St. Paul routes.

MARY GARDEN REPAYS \$20,000

ELEVEN YEARS AFTER IT WAS LENT FOR HER EDUCATION.

Suit Had Been Threatened by the Lenders, Who Were David Mayer and His Wife of Chicago, and the Whole Sum With Interest Was Paid Back in a Lump.

The latest trouble of Miss Mary Garden, from escaping and spread it over her face. Mrs. Culbertson regained consciousness when stimulants were administered and said:

"A man and a woman dragged me into the shed and poured the stuff down my throat." Then she lapsed into unconsciousness.

Dr. John G. Jones says the woman cannot live.

Four days ago the police were appealed to by Councilman Joshua Brazleton, Republican county chairman, the father-in-law of Mrs. Culbertson, to apprehend the writer of anonymous threatening letters supposed to have been written by a jealous rival for the love of Mrs. Culbertson's husband.

However, a success at the Paris Opéra Comique does not mean the same thing financially that a success means in New York, and Miss Garden did not find it convenient to reimburse her benefactors. Nor did they ask it until six years ago—two years after she had made her sensational debut in the latter part of Charpentier's opera "Louise." The families, up to that time good friends, had a disagreement. Still there was no serious attempt made to recover the loan until two months or more ago.

Miss Garden will not go into details on the subject—which she insists is a private matter. But about two months ago Mr. Mayer, impatient for his money and believing that the soprano now was making plenty to pay him, demanded it. Miss Garden was willing to pay but preferred to return the amount in instalments—"\$20,000 is not found every day on a street corner," she expressed it. According to the report, however, there was another disagreement between herself and her creditors—the loan now had changed from a matter of friendship to one of strict business—and there was more trouble. Before the argument was ended there were threats of a suit to recover the money.

The amount which Mr. Hammerstein pays his leading French singer never has been made public, but it may be said that it is more than \$1,000 a night, and when the opera season in Thirty-fourth and in Philadelphia and in Boston closes she will have sung in the neighborhood of fifty times. There were communications of a more or less acrid character between the Mayers and Miss Garden, and then the soprano did a little scurrying about her banks and sent to Chicago a check for the lump sum of \$20,000 plus the interest. Just when this interest was paid, Miss Garden will not say, but she is perfectly willing to say that it was good and liberal—and considerably more than 6 per cent. "It came to much more than the principal," declared Miss Garden.

MRS. TAFT NOT A CANDIDATE.

She and Mrs. Sherman Refuse to Run for President of the D. A. R.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Charles F. Taft's newspaper to-day has the following news item under the caption "Mrs. William H. Taft Refuses to Enter the Lists for Presidency D. A. R.":

"As the time approaches for the convention of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, April 17 to 24, the subject of the general presidency takes on increased importance. Mrs. Matthew Scott of Bloomington is known as the administration candidate, and has received the endorsement of Mrs. Donald McLean, the present president-general, and the unanimous endorsement of her State.

"It is said that both Mrs. William H. Taft and Mrs. James S. Sherman have been approached on the subject of entering the race, but have declined to consider the offer."

THE KING A NATIONAL ASSET.

His Visits Abroad Specially Valuable and Not Unconstitutional.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, made a noteworthy statement regarding King Edward's visits abroad in relation to the British foreign policy. Mr. MacNeill had raised the question as a constitutional one, complaining of the King going abroad with the Foreign Minister in attendance.

Sir Edward Grey, ridiculing the complaint, said that no sovereign had adhered more closely, rigidly and consistently to constitutional practice than the present King.

"The King's visits abroad," he added, "have been exceedingly valuable to the foreign policy of this country. They have been specially valuable for the reason that the King in his own person has a special gift which I believe has never been enjoyed of conveying to the government and people of the country to which he goes the impression of the good disposition and good will of this country toward them."

"It is a great national asset that our sovereign by his presence in foreign capitals should have contributed so much to smooth relations between ourselves and neighboring countries. The benefits of these visits are not, however, exhausted by making them special occasions for official diplomatic work. I assure the House that the King has not departed from constitutional usage."

MILLION IN GOLD BARS IN BAGS

Carried From the Assay Office to the Farmers Loan and Trust Co.

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company secured \$1,000,000 in gold bars to-day Assay Office yesterday, but officers of the company would not say whether it was for export or not. All that they would say was that "it was taken in the regular course of business." If it was secured for export there was nothing in the manner in which it was handled to indicate it, for the bars were not packed in boxes, but taken out in bags and stored in the company's vaults, which was an occurrence sufficiently novel to arouse interest.

There were indications both here and abroad yesterday that the gold export movement was nearing a close. Sterling exchange rates declined to 4 and 4.885 for demand here, and in London money was much easier. A London cable said that a banking institution there had an option on \$5,000,000 New York gold, but was in doubt whether or not to exercise it.

DEWEY'S PURE WINE TONICS.

Take a Spoonful Every Day.

Dr. Dewey & Sons Co., 120 Fulton St., New York.

ELIOT FOR REID'S PLACE.

President Has Asked Massachusetts Senators If They Will Assent to It.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Massachusetts Senators, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Crane, have been asked in behalf of President Taft if they will assent to the nomination of President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University for the office of Ambassador to the Court of St. James if it is sent to the Senate. Both have responded in the affirmative. No tender of an Ambassadorship has been made to Dr. Eliot and will not be probably until he visits Washington on March 30 to attend a Harvard dinner. He did not make application for the office either directly or indirectly.

TO FLY WITH 45 MEN.

Count Zeppelin Plans Big Balloon That Will Stay in the Air 30 Hours.

PARIS, March 24.—A despatch from Strasbourg states that Count Zeppelin intends to construct a new type of dirigible balloon having an enormous lifting power. The machine, it is said, will be able to carry forty-five men of the average weight of 160 pounds, besides the ordinary material and supplies sufficient for a stay of thirty hours in the air.

A HALF MILLION GIFT

From a Woman for a Free Sanitarium for Children.

The Children's Aid Society has announced a gift of \$500,000 from a philanthropic woman for the establishment of a free sanitarium for sick and crippled children at Chappaqua, Westchester county, which will be open the year around. It will be ready on June 15.

The sanitarium, which will accommodate 300 children of all ages, will occupy the buildings which formed the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, a boarding school established by the Society of Friends in 1870. The grounds of the sanitarium cover seventy acres. The society has spent \$150,000 in buying the property and in alterations, while the income from the remainder of the gift will be applied to running the institution.

DEWEY'S BUTLER SCARED.

Heard Burglar Alarm and Got the Police—They Found a Broken Window.

John, Chauncey Dewey's butler, heard the burglar alarm in the Senator's house, 27 West Fifty-fourth street, go off at 9:30 o'clock last night. The family is out of town. John called up Headquarters.

"Burglars in Senator Dewey's house. Send all the men you've got," said he.

Sergeants Fogarty and Hawkins with all the reserves of the East Fifty-first street station went at top speed to the Dewey house. There they were joined by a party of plain clothes men from the Sixth avenue branch detective bureau.

The police went in and searched the house from roof to cellar. Nothing was amiss except a broken window on the third floor front. The policemen told John a boy must have been careless with a slingshot.

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WILL ASK ABOUT PETROSINO.

Italian Deputy to Question Government Touching the Assassination.